

MEANS ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Entire Tree Area of Country Can Be Efficiently Patrolled at Very Small Cost—Sketch of the Way in Which Conflagrations are Stopped.

Nothing could better call the attention of thinking people to the necessity for the preservation of our natural resources than the account of several days ago in the burning of fourteen helpless men and women. These great forest fires have been widely distributed throughout the country and have played much havoc this summer.

It is doubtful if the losses for the year 1908 will ever be fully known, but a conservative estimate by Dr. W. J. McGee, Erosion Expert, United States Department of Agriculture, places the aggregate loss in all parts of the country during these months of conflagration at \$1,000,000 a day.

Were Preventable.

In nearly every instance, probably in every instance, these devastating fires might have been prevented if the various States had provided an adequate number of men to patrol the woods and arrest all such fires in their incipency, and if lumbermen and other users of the forest were careful to dispose of brush after logging so as to prevent the spread of fires.

Lot of Work to do.

Uncle Sam has had a lot of work to do on his National Forests in the fire-fighting line this year, but his work has shown good results. Exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, the work of putting down fires on the National Forests for the year has cost the government \$30,000. This means protecting approximately 168,000,000 acres. The value of the timber destroyed will not be known until the fire reports are made at the end of the year, though it is estimated that it will be larger than last year. But it will be insignificant when compared with the appalling fire losses outside of the National Forests on unprotected areas, or with the destruction which would have come to the timber in the National Forests had they not been protected.

Increased Service.

These results have come through the increased efficiency of fire patrol and methods of fighting fire and through the co-operation of settlers and users of Forests who understand that the Forests are their property and that a loss from fire is a personal one. By posting fire notices and giving advice the Government has secured co-operation from the outside, which may be said to be as important an agency in reducing the loss from forest fires as is the perfection of machinery for fighting these fires.

Cutting Timber.

After timber is cut, the regulations require brush to be compactly piled at a safe distance from living trees. Sometimes this brush is burned under direction of a forest officer; but even if it is allowed to stand, no fire that starts finds fuel by which it can spread.

The National Forests are constantly patrolled by a picked force of rangers and guards. The present summer force of such rangers and guards, whose main duty is fire patrol, is 1,351 men; the average area that each is required to protect is 121,500 acres. It is fully understood that this area is altogether too large, and just as soon as funds are available to permit of the employment of a larger force of men the area will be reduced.

Rapid Means of Travel.

In order to provide rapid means of travel between the various parts of the National Forests and to facilitate the moving of large forces of men to fight fire, as well as to furnish vantage points from which the fires may be fought successfully, 160 miles of road and 3,300 miles of trail were built during the last fiscal year. In several cases firebreaks from 16 to 100 feet in width have been constructed, from which all timber and inflammable material is removed, to furnish obstacles to the spread of fire, or straight lines of defense in fighting the fire once started. Several miles of such fire-breaks now exist on the National Forests in Southern California, where it is especially important that the forest cover on the watersheds of important irrigation streams be protected.

Telephone Lines.

Telephone lines have been constructed connecting ranger stations with the headquarters of the Forest, in order that fires may be reported and promptly extinguished. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 3,500 miles of telephone line were

constructed in the National Forests.

Just as rapidly as possible, each National Forest is supplied with shovels, axes, and other tools, which are distributed over the Forests and cabins and tool boxes are placed at points where there is the greatest danger of fire and where they can be easily reached by trail. Field glasses are also furnished, since their use in discovering small fires at a considerable distance has proved very helpful.

Upon the basis of the Forest Service experience on the National Forests on which the total administration per acre, including fire patrol amounts to only one cent, the whole forest area of the United States could be protected from fire at a total cost of less than \$3,000,000. This would save an annual loss of \$20,000,000 for timber alone, to say nothing of the enormous loss of life, the loss to new tree growth, the loss of soil fertility, the damage to river courses and adjacent farm country, and the depreciation in forest wealth and land values.

TOO FAIR FOR USEFUL WORK

Charming Compliment Credited to Bishop Potter May Have Had a Touch of Sarcasm.

"The late Bishop Potter," said a famous beauty at a dinner in New York, "could pay charming compliments. He paid me a charming compliment when I was a young girl."

"It was at a country house in Vermont. Bishop Potter was very busy in the library one morning when I entered. He at once asked me to help him—he gave me a list of charity subscriptions to add up."

"As I set to work, Bishop Potter, bending over me, said:

"You must forgive me. I have grave compunctions about asking you to do anything useful. It is as if one should eat hash from a gold dish carved by Benvenuto Cellini, or use for a napkin a square of Venetian lace."

THE WAY OUT.



Mistress—Now, Jane, you have broken more china this month than your wages will cover. What are we to do?

Maid—Well, I don't know, mum; but suppose you raise my wages?

POOR MAN HEIR TO FORTUNE.

A carpenter named Schmidt, of Spindelhof, in Germany, has just come into an inheritance of \$6,500,000, in money and immense estates from a relative who became a general in the Russian army and married a Russian countess, but died childless. For three years the search for the heir has been going on, and it was only lately that the Bavarian legation in St. Petersburg was informed that he was living, quite ignorant of his riches, in a tiny village in the Palatinate.

CAMEL MEAT FOR PARISIANS.

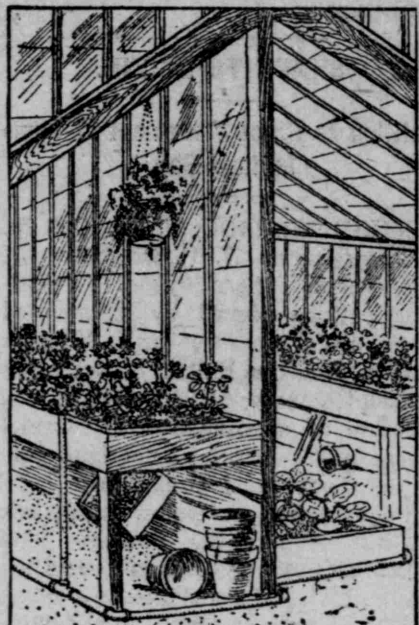
Camel meat is the fashionable delicacy in Paris this autumn, as a result, apparently, of the opening up of Morocco. A large wholesale butcher in Paris has signed contracts for the supply in a month's time of a large consignment of humps and heads. Camel, it seems, is like prime beef, only tastier. Camel foal is much more fancied by gourmets than veal. The hump is the daintiest morsel, but the head is also a delicacy eaten pickled.—London Telegraph.

Farm and Garden

THE HOME GREENHOUSE.

Easy to Have Fresh Vegetables in Winter.

"The old idea that only the extremely rich can afford to have fresh vegetables during the winter months is a mistake," declared a woman who has supplied her family with fresh vegetables for the last four winters and has sold enough besides to pay all the expenses of heating and working her greenhouse. "With only an ordinary



IN TWO COMPARTMENTS.

greenhouse and the same amount of care that is given geraniums, palms and other house plants an abundant supply of fresh vegetables can be had all the winter long.

"I have a three-quarter span greenhouse eighteen feet long. It is divided in the middle of a glass partition for the sake of controlling the temperature.

"In one compartment I raise tomatoes and string beans along with roses and other flowers requiring a warm house. The second compartment is almost exclusively devoted to vegetables, though I usually try to have a few carnations on hand for the sake of their blossoms and perfume.

"Almost every variety of vegetable that grows in our gardens may be successfully raised in the hothouse excepting green corn, peppers, eggplant and such subtropical plants. When it comes to money returns, tomatoes and lettuce are in greatest demand during the cold months and fetch almost any price that you choose to ask.

"Last winter I sold a dozen tomatoes for a dozen dollars. They were nice, smooth fellows, of a beautiful color, but not large. They were bought by a family whose country home is near mine and who were giving a luncheon, and fresh tomatoes were about the nicest and most expensive salad to be had.

"That was during the first week in December, and those tomato plants had already been bearing a month. Properly managed tomato plants can safely be depended on to bear from November to June.

"The plants should be put on the benches in the greenhouse in rather poor soil, as blossoms set much sooner in it than in rich earth. When the first crop is well on, manure should be added and the application continued all the winter and spring to induce new growth with fresh blossoms and fruit.

"During the first two months it is necessary to fertilize the blossoms by applying the pollen with a camel's hair brush. When the plants get older it



FERTILIZING THE BLOSSOMS.

is only necessary to jar the vines every day or so, and the pollen will spread sufficiently.

"When the vines grow too freely I prune them thoroughly. In some instances I prefer the one stem system of pruning, tying to an upright wire. The temperature of my tomato house is between 60 and 75 degrees.

"Unless a person has tasted the string beans grown under glass he really does not know how delicious a common vegetable can be. I have found the Early Warwick the most desirable variety for growing in the greenhouse. It is extremely easy to grow, does not require a very rich soil and occupies the space a short time, usually from six to eight weeks.

"In the colder half of my greenhouse the temperature ranges from 50 to 65 degrees. Lettuce, cauliflower and radishes are the three vegetables which are to be had there every day throughout the winter."

THE GAME LAW.

Sections From the Statutes Pertaining to the Hunting of Rabbits, Squirrels and Quail.

These sections of the game laws of Kentucky have been taken from the General Statutes and should prove of timely interest to hunters. Section 1944 of the act of February 27 1895 provides:

No person shall catch, kill, or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught, or killed, any quail, partridge, or pheasant, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of November in each year.

Sec. 1947. No person shall at any time catch, kill, or take by means of net, trap, box or snare, or have in possession after having been so caught killed or taken, any quail, partridge or pheasant.

Act of March 18th, 1904.

Sec. 17. No person shall kill or pursue with such intent, or have in his possession when so killed, any rabbit or squirrel between the 15 day of September and the fifteenth day of November in each year. Provided, any one may catch rabbits with dogs, or in snares.

Act of March 24th, 1904.

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful in the State of Kentucky at any time, to buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of bartering or selling any wild turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridge or quail, which have been killed within the State.

Sec. 4. Whoever violates any provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars for a first offense, and not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for any subsequent offense.

DEAD MAN STOOD ERECT.

The weird spectacle of dead man standing erect and unsupported in a churchyard was recently witnessed at Stinfold, Sussex, where Maurice Ganaway, laborer, 37, had hanged himself to a yew tree. His feet touched the ground, and when the rope was taken off the body remained erect for half an hour until laid prone by the doctor who was called. Rigor mortis had set in, and two small twigs under the feet maintained the balance of the body.

People's State Bank

CAPITAL, \$100,000

This bank began business less than three years ago, just in the beginning of the financial depression. Notwithstanding the hard times there has been a steady growth from the start, in the number of our depositors, and in the volume of our business. We enroll new names every week. We want yours. You are cordially invited to open an account with us. Personal attention to all business.

J. M. HODGKIN, Cashier.

J. L. BROWN, President.

L. B. COCKRELL, Vice President.



DON'T FALL IN

with the popular error that because we are a home concern you cannot do as well here as a hundred miles away. You can and we can prove it. Patronize home industry. When you buy lime, cement, plaster or building materials from us you will be more than satisfied.

"ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER,"—our motto.

The WINN-MARTIN COAL & SUPPLY CO. INCORPORATED.

MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING

By Buying Your

Racket Goods, Paint
Wall Paper and
Floor Oil Cloth

From

Baber & Reeves,
HOME PHONE 234.
No. 9 E. Broadway.

HIGH GRADE PHOTOGRAPHY!

Remember that high-grade photographs and portraits make appropriate Xmas presents. Place your orders with EARP, The Artist, now, and avoid the rush during the holidays.

ADVERTISE IN THE NEWS.

C. P. MANN'S Billiard, Cafe, Barber Shop and Bath Fixtures

to be sold at Public
Auction, Court Day,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26th
at 2 P. M.

Being unable to attend to the business here and his Confectionery at Paris, Mr. Mann, has authorized me to sell the above named business at public auction.

B. F. Adcock,
PARIS, Ky.

Ramsey Transfer Co.

Hauling of All Kinds

Furniture Moving a Specialty
HOME PHONE

JOB PRINTING

Our facilities are the best in Eastern Kentucky for turning out high class Job Work at reasonable prices.

Lawyers' briefs and all kinds book work promptly and accurately attended to.

Give us a call and let us do some work for you.

The Winchester News

INCORPORATED.

WINCHESTER, KY.